

Calendar No. 736

115TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
115-445 }

PAYMENT INTEGRITY INFORMATION
ACT OF 2018

R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND
GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES SENATE

TO ACCOMPANY

S. 2948

TO IMPROVE EFFORTS TO IDENTIFY AND REDUCE
GOVERNMENTWIDE IMPROPER PAYMENTS, AND FOR OTHER
PURPOSES



DECEMBER 19, 2018.—Ordered to be printed

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PAYMENT INTEGRITY INFORMATION ACT OF 2018

DECEMBER 19, 2018.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Homeland Security and
Governmental Affairs, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 2948]

The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 2948) to improve efforts to identify and reduce Governmentwide improper payments, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with amendments and recommends that the bill, as amended, do pass.

CONTENTS

	Page
I. Purpose and Summary	1
II. Background and the Need for Legislation	2
III. Legislative History	3
IV. Section-by-Section Analysis	3
V. Evaluation of Regulatory Impact	4
VI. Congressional Budget Office Cost Estimates	5
VII. Changes in Existing Law Made by the Bill, as Reported	5

I. PURPOSE AND SUMMARY

The purpose of S. 2948 is to improve efforts to identify and reduce Government-wide improper payments. S. 2948 moves previous improper payment laws to one place in statute and updates and improves them as necessary. Better uniformity and consistency in these laws will increase agency compliance.

II. BACKGROUND AND THE NEED FOR LEGISLATION

Improper payments are “any payment that should not have been made or that was made in an incorrect amount.”¹ In fiscal year (FY) 2017, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) estimated that Federal improper payments totaled \$141 billion dollars.²

Since 2002, Congress has passed piecemeal bills that, while incrementally improving statutory authorities, are not well coordinated. The foundation of improper payments legislation is the Improper Payments Information Act of 2002 (IPIA), which first required Federal agencies to identify, prevent, and report improper payments. IPIA requires Federal agencies to report on their actions to reduce improper payments on all programs or activities that exceed ten million dollars.³ IPIA also established definitions for “payment” and “improper payment.”⁴ Later in 2002, Congress passed the Recovery Audit Act of 2002, which required agencies that enter into contracts exceeding five hundred million dollars to conduct proper oversight of contractor payments and employ recovery audits.⁵

As IPIA reporting requirements took effect, the number of agency programs that reported expanded, increasing the total amount of improper payments from \$45 billion in FY2004 to \$108 billion in FY2012.⁶ In 2006, GAO recommended that Congress revise and expand IPIA to reduce improper payments.⁷

In 2010, Congress responded to GAO’s recommendation by passing the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act of 2010 (IPERA). IPERA defines in more detail the types of risk assessments agencies must complete. IPERA provides a detailed description of “significant” improper payments, which was previously up to agencies discretion. Although IPERA made positive changes to improper payment law, GAO identified additional challenges requiring legislation.⁸

Two years later Congress passed the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Improvement Act of 2012 (IPERIA).⁹ In addition to refining definitions and reporting requirements, IPERIA requires the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Director to identify a list of high-priority Federal programs for greater levels of oversight by the agencies.¹⁰ IPERIA also codifies the Do Not Pay Initiative.¹¹ The Do Not Pay Initiative requires agencies to review a list of databases to verify the validity of a payment or award they are about to authorize.¹² To carry out the Do Not Pay Initiative,

¹Pub. L. No. 111–204.

²U.S. Gov’t Accountability Office, GAO–18–377, *Improper Payments: Actions and Guidance Could Help Address Issues and Inconsistencies in Estimation Processes 1* (2018), <https://www.gao.gov/assets/700/692207.pdf>.

³Pub. L. No. 107–300.

⁴*Id.*

⁵Pub. L. No. 107–107 at § 3561.

⁶Garrett Hatch, Cong. Research Serv., R42878, *Improper Payments and Recovery Audits: Legislation, Implementation, and Analysis* (Oct. 18, 2013).

⁷U.S. Gov’t Accountability Office, GAO–06–347, *Improper Payments: Federal and State Coordination Needed to Report National Improper Payment Estimates on Federal Programs* (2006), <https://www.gao.gov/assets/250/249728.pdf>.

⁸U.S. Gov’t Accountability Office, GAO–12–573T, *Improper Payments: Remaining Challenges and Strategies for Government-wide Reduction Efforts 11* (2012), <https://www.gao.gov/assets/590/589681.pdf>.

⁹Pub. L. No. 112–248.

¹⁰*Id.*

¹¹*Id.*

¹²*Id.*

the Treasury Department created the Do Not Pay Business Center to be a centralized analytics service center to help agencies comply with IPERIA.¹³

In 2015, the Committee approved and Congress passed the Fraud Reduction and Data Analytics Act of 2015 to require the OMB Director and the Comptroller General of the United States to establish guidelines for agencies to follow based on leading practices identified by GAO.¹⁴ The bill requires agencies to follow best practices established by GAO that focus on collecting and analyze data from reporting mechanisms, similar to the Do Not Pay Business Center, to better prevent improper payments before they happen.¹⁵

While reviewing the history of improper payment legislation, the Committee found that IPIA, the Recovery Audit Act of 2002, IPERA, IPERIA, and the Fraud Reduction and Data Analytics Act of 2015 are not sufficiently coordinated. Under current law, statutory requirements concerning Federal improper payments are scattered throughout the U.S. Code, and some of these statutory requirements were not incorporated into U.S. Code as positive law.¹⁶ These statutes, when taken in sum, lack sufficient coherence, leaving certain aspects up to agency interpretation. To improve the coherence of improper payments laws and to improve agency compliance, S. 2948 repeals the previous improper payment laws and combines the language of each into a single new subchapter of U.S. Code. The bill omits areas of duplication, and improves and updates areas that warrant attention.

The Committee worked closely with the GAO and OMB on the legislation and received letters of support from the Project on Government Oversight, Americans for Tax Reform, FreedomWorks, National Taxpayers Union, Taxpayers for Common Sense, and the Taxpayers Protection Alliance.¹⁷

III. LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

S. 2948 was introduced on May 24, 2018, by Senators Claire McCaskill (D–MO), Tom Carper (D–DE), and Ron Johnson (R–WI). The bill was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs. The Committee considered S. 2948 at a business meeting on June 13, 2018. S. 2948 passed by voice vote *en bloc* with Senators Johnson, Portman, Lankford, Enzi, McCaskill, Carper, Peters, Hassan, Harris, and Jones present.

IV. SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF THE BILL, AS REPORTED

Section 1. Short title

This section establishes the short title of the bill as the Payment Integrity Information Act of 2018.

¹³ Bureau of the Fiscal Service, Do Not Pay Agency Implementation Guide For Treasury's Working System (2018), <https://donotpay.treas.gov/DNPAgencyImplementationGuidePublic.pdf>.

¹⁴ Pub. L. No. 114–186.

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ U.S.H.R., Office of the Law Revision Counsel U.S. Code, *The Term "Positive Law,"* available at http://uscode.house.gov/codification/term_positive_law.htm.

¹⁷ Letter from Americans for Tax Reform, FreedomWorks, National Taxpayers Union, Project on Government Oversight, Taxpayers for Common Sense, and the Taxpayers Protection Alliance to Senator Ron Johnson (July 3, 2018) (on file with the Committee).

Section 2. Improper payments

This section moves several existing improper payments statutes to one place in the code. New Subchapter IV of Chapter 33 of Title 31 now houses the IPIA, IPERA, IPERIA, and the Fraud Reduction and Data Analytics Act of 2015. This section also makes minor updates to these existing law as described below.

Section 3352 is a rewrite of IPERA with new subsections and new definitions. A definition of the term “scope” is included to explain all the factors agencies should consider when gauging susceptibility to improper payments.

Subsection (c) of 3352 integrates improper payment guidance from OMB Memorandum M–15–02. This guidance explains how insufficient documentation errors are to be classified as an improper payment. Incorporating this memorandum into section 3352 strengthens the definition of the term improper payment.

Subsection (c) of 3353 is a new addition that gives OMB the option to create one or more pilot programs to test potential accountability measures, incentives, and consequences for compliance and the elimination of improper payments.

Section 3354 establishes the Do Not Pay Initiative, originally authorized in IPERIA. Subsection (e) adds to the Do Not Pay system a requirement that Social Security increase the frequency of access to the Death Master File to daily, and identify improved methods for determining improper payments due to death of the recipient.

Section 3355 includes requirements of IPERIA, which was in 31 U.S.C. § 3301 note that requires the Director of OMB to determine the rate of improper payments and to set targets for recovering improper payments.

Section 3356 provides the Director of OMB the authority to modify and update any guidance required by the legislation.

Section 3357 is the new Fraud Reduction Data Analytics Act of 2015, with one change allowing OMB to update its guidance as needed.

Section 3358 establishes a new working group that will enable Federal agencies to collaborate with each other and non-Federal partners, such as state governments. The purpose of this addition is to aide in developing strategies to address root causes and driving factors of improper payments, such as fraud and eligibility determinations in state-managed federal benefits programs.

Section 3. Repeals

This section repeals the existing improper payment statutes that are scattered throughout the U.S. Code, and within notes of U.S. Code, that section 2 reconstitutes within a new Subchapter of Title 31, and makes necessary conforming edits. Repealed statutes include IPIA, IPERA, IPERIA, and the Fraud Reduction and Data Analytics Act of 2015.

V. EVALUATION OF REGULATORY IMPACT

Pursuant to the requirements of paragraph 11(b) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee has considered the regulatory impact of this bill and determined that the bill will have no regulatory impact within the meaning of the rules. The Committee agrees with the Congressional Budget Office’s state-

ment that the bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments.

VI. CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATES

CBO failed to provide the Committee with a cost estimate in time for the final reporting deadline of the 115th Congress.

VII. CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

In compliance with paragraph 12 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows: (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in brackets, new matter is printed in italic, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

UNITED STATES CODE

* * * * *

TITLE 5—GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION AND EMPLOYEES

* * * * *

CHAPTER 57—TRAVEL, TRANSPORTATION, AND SUBSISTENCE

* * * * *

Subchapter I—Travel and Subsistence Expenses; Milage Allowances

* * * * *

SECTION 5701 DEFINITIONS

* * * * *

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

* * * * *

CONSTRUCTION

* * * * *

(a) EXECUTIVE AGENCY ACCOUNTING.—Nothing in this Act (see Short Title of 2012 Amendment note set out under section 101 of Title 41, Public Contracts), or the amendments made by this Act, shall be construed to excuse the head of an executive agency from the responsibilities set out in (section 3512 of title 31, United States Code, or in the Improper Payments Information Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107–300) (31 U.S.C. 3321 note)) *section 3512 or subchapter IV of chapter 33 of title 31, United States Code.*

* * * * *

TITLE 6—DOMESTIC SECURITY

* * * * *

CHAPTER 1—HOMELAND SECURITY ORGANIZATION

* * * * *

Subchapter XV—Homeland Security Grants

* * * * *

PART B—GRANTS ADMINISTRATION

* * * * *

SEC. 612. ACCOUNTABILITY.

(a) * * *

(1) * * *

(A) * * *

(B) * * *

(C) * * *

【Consistent with the Improper Payments Information Act of 2002 (31 U.S.C. 3321 note)】 *Consistent with subchapter IV of chapter 33 or title 31, United States Code*, for each of the grant programs under sections 604 and 605 of this title and section 762 of this title, the Administrator shall specify policies and procedures for—

(i) identifying activities funded under any such grant program that are susceptible to significant improper payments; and

(ii) reporting any improper payments to the Department.

* * * * *

(5) * * *

The Administrator shall conduct a recovery audit under [section 2(h) of the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act of 2010 (31 U.S.C. 3321 note)] *section 3352(i) of title 31, United States Code* for any grant administered by the Department with a total value of not less than \$1,000,000, if the Administrator finds that—

(A) a financial audit has identified improper payments that can be recouped; and

(B) it is cost effective to conduct a recovery audit to recapture the targeted funds.

* * * * *

TITLE 31—MONEY AND FINANCE

* * * * *

Subtitle III—Financial Management

* * * * *

**CHAPTER 33—DEPOSITING, KEEPING, AND PAYING
MONEY**

* * * * *

Subchapter II—Payments

* * * * *

§ 3321. Disbursing authority in the executive branch

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Historical and Revision Notes

* * * * *

[Fraud Reduction and Data Analytics

[SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

[In this Act.—

[(1) the term ‘agency’ has the meaning given the term in section 551 of title 5, United States Code; and

[(2) the term ‘improper payment’ has the meaning given the term in section 2(g) of the Improper Payments Information Act of 2002 [Pub. L. 107–300] (31 U.S.C. 3321 note).

[SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS RELATING TO FRAUD AND IMPROPER PAYMENTS.

[(a) GUIDELINES.—

[(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act [June 30, 2016], the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the Comptroller General of the United States, shall establish guidelines for agencies to establish financial and administrative controls to identify and assess fraud risks and design and implement control activities in order to prevent, detect, and respond to fraud, including improper payments.

[(2) CONTENTS.—The guidelines described in paragraph (1) shall incorporate the leading practices identified in the report published by the Government Accountability Office on July 28, 2015, entitled ‘Framework for Managing Fraud Risks in Federal Programs’.

[(3) MODIFICATION.—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the Comptroller General of the United States, may periodically modify the guidelines described in paragraph (1) as the Director and Comptroller General may determine necessary.

[(b) REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTROLS.—The financial and administrative controls required to be established by agencies under subsection (a) shall include—

[(1) conducting an evaluation of fraud risks and using a risk-based approach to design and implement financial and administrative control activities to mitigate identified fraud risks;

[(2) collecting and analyzing data from reporting mechanisms on detected fraud to monitor fraud trends and using that data and information to continuously improve fraud prevention controls; and

[(3) using the results of monitoring, evaluation, audits, and investigations to improve fraud prevention, detection, and response.

[(c) REPORTS.—

[(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), for each of the first 3 fiscal years beginning after the date of enactment of this Act, each agency shall submit to Congress, as part of the annual financial report of the agency, a report on the progress of the agency in—

[(A) implementing—

[(i) the financial and administrative controls required to be established under subsection (a);

[(ii) the fraud risk principle in the Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government; and

[(iii) Office of Management and Budget Circular A-123 with respect to the leading practices for managing fraud risk;

[(B) identifying risks and vulnerabilities to fraud, including with respect to payroll, beneficiary payments, grants, large contracts, and purchase and travel cards; and

[(C) establishing strategies, procedures, and other steps to curb fraud.

[(2) FIRST REPORT.—If the date of enactment of this Act is less than 180 days before the date on which an agency is required to submit the annual financial report of the agency, the agency may submit the report required under paragraph (1) as part of the following annual financial report of the agency.

[SEC. 4. WORKING GROUP.

[(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act [June 30, 2016], the Office of Management and Budget shall establish a working group to improve—

[(1) the sharing of financial and administrative controls established under section 3(a) and other best practices and techniques for detecting, preventing, and responding to fraud, including improper payments; and

[(2) the sharing and development of data analytics techniques.

[(b) COMPOSITION.—The working group established under subsection (a) shall be composed of—

[(1) the Controller of the Office of Management and Budget, who shall serve as Chairperson;

[(2) the Chief Financial Officer of each agency; and

[(3) any other party determined to be appropriate by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, which may include the Chief Information Officer, the Chief Procurement Officer, or the Chief Operating Officer of each agency.

[(c) CONSULTATION.—The working group established under subsection (a) shall consult with Offices of Inspectors General and Federal and non-Federal experts on fraud risk assessments, financial controls, and other relevant matters.

[(d) MEETINGS.—The working group established under subsection (a) shall hold not fewer than 4 meetings per year.

[(e) PLAN.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the working group established under subsection (a) shall submit to Congress a plan for the establishment and use of

a Federal interagency library of data analytics and data sets, which can incorporate or improve upon existing Federal resources and capacities, for use by agencies and Offices of Inspectors General to facilitate the detection, prevention, and recovery of fraud, including improper payments.]

* * * * *

[IMPROPER PAYMENTS

[SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

[In this Act—

[(1) the term ‘agency’ means an executive agency as that term is defined under section 102 of title 31, United States Code;

[(2) the term ‘improper payment’ has the meaning given that term in section 2(g) of the Improper Payments Information Act of 2002 [Pub. L. 107–300] (31 U.S.C. 3321 note), as re-designated by section 3(a)(1) of this Act; and

[(3) the term ‘State’ means each State of the United States, the District of Columbia, each territory or possession of the United States, and each federally recognized Indian tribe.

[SEC. 3. IMPROVING THE DETERMINATION OF IMPROPER PAYMENTS BY FEDERAL AGENCIES.

[(a) IN GENERAL.—[Amended Pub. L. 107–300, set out below.]

[(b) IMPROVED ESTIMATES.—

[(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act [Jan. 10, 2013], the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall provide guidance to agencies for improving the estimates of improper payments under the Improper Payments Information Act of 2002 [Pub. L. 107–300] (31 U.S.C. 3321 note).

[(2) GUIDANCE.—Guidance under this subsection shall—

[(A) strengthen the estimation process of agencies by setting standards for agencies to follow in determining the underlying validity of sampled payments to ensure amounts being billed, paid, or obligated for payment are proper;

[(B) instruct agencies to give the persons or entities performing improper payments estimates access to all necessary payment data, including access to relevant documentation;

[(C) explicitly bar agencies from relying on self-reporting by the recipients of agency payments as the sole source basis for improper payments estimates;

[(D) require agencies to include all identified improper payments in the reported estimate, regardless of whether the improper payment in question has been or is being recovered;

[(E) include payments to employees, including salary, locality pay, travel pay, purchase card use, and other employee payments, as subject to risk assessment and, where appropriate, improper payment estimation; and

[(F) require agencies to tailor their corrective actions for the high-priority programs identified under section 2(b)(1)(A) of the Improper Payments Information Act of

2002 (31 U.S.C. 3321 note) to better reflect the unique processes, procedures, and risks involved in each specific program.

[(c) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—[Amended sections 2(h), 3 of Pub. L. 111–204, set out below.]

[SEC. 4. IMPROPER PAYMENTS INFORMATION.

[[Amended Pub. L. 107–300, set out below.]

[SEC. 5. DO NOT PAY INITIATIVE.

[(a) PREPAYMENT AND PREAWARD PROCEDURES.—

[(1) IN GENERAL.—Each agency shall review prepayment and preaward procedures and ensure that a thorough review of available databases with relevant information on eligibility occurs to determine program or award eligibility and prevent improper payments before the release of any Federal funds.

[(2) DATABASES.—At a minimum and before issuing any payment and award, each agency shall review as appropriate the following databases to verify eligibility of the payment and award:

[(A) The death records maintained by the Commissioner of Social Security.

[(B) The General Services Administration’s Excluded Parties List System.

[(C) The Debt Check Database of the Department of the Treasury.

[(D) The Credit Alert System or Credit Alert Interactive Voice Response System of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

[(E) The List of Excluded Individuals/Entities of the Office of Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Services.

[(F) Information regarding incarcerated individuals maintained by the Commissioner of Social Security under sections 202(x) and 1611(e) of the Social Security Act [42 U.S.C. 402(x), 1382(e)].

[(b) DO NOT PAY INITIATIVE.—

[(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established the Do Not Pay Initiative which shall include—

[(A) use of the databases described under subsection (a)(2); and

[(B) use of other databases designated by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget in consultation with agencies and in accordance with paragraph (2).

[(2) OTHER DATABASES.—In making designations of other databases under paragraph (1)(B), the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall—

[(A) consider any database that substantially assists in preventing improper payments; and

[(B) provide public notice and an opportunity for comment before designating a database under paragraph (1)(B).

[(3) ACCESS AND REVIEW.—

[(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of identifying and preventing improper payments, each agency shall have access to, and use of, the Do Not Pay Initiative to verify payment

or award eligibility in accordance with subsection (a) when the Director of the Office of Management and Budget determines the Do Not Pay Initiative is appropriately established for the agency.

[(B) OTHER ENTITIES.—States and any contractor, subcontractor, or agent of a State, and the judicial and legislative branches of the United States (as defined in paragraphs (2) and (3), respectively, of section 202(e) of title 18, United States Code), shall have access to, and use of, the Do Not Pay Initiative for the purpose of verifying payment or award eligibility for payments (as defined in section 2(g)(3) of the Improper Payments Information Act of 2002 (31 U.S.C. 3321 note)) when, with respect to a State, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget determines that the Do Not Pay Initiative is appropriately established for that State and any contractor, subcontractor, or agent of the State, and, with respect to the judicial and legislative branches of the United States, when the Director of the Office of Management and Budget determines that the Do Not Pay Initiative is appropriately established for the judicial branch or the legislative branch, as applicable.

[(C) CONSISTENCY WITH PRIVACY ACT OF 1974.—To ensure consistency with the principles of section 552a of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ‘Privacy Act of 1974’), the Director of the Office of Management and Budget may issue guidance that establishes privacy and other requirements that shall be incorporated into Do Not Pay Initiative access agreements with States, including any contractor, subcontractor, or agent of a State, and the judicial and legislative branches of the United States.

[(4) PAYMENT OTHERWISE REQUIRED.—When using the Do Not Pay Initiative, an agency shall recognize that there may be circumstances under which the law requires a payment or award to be made to a recipient, regardless of whether that recipient is identified as potentially ineligible under the Do Not Pay Initiative.

[(5) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit to Congress an annual report, which may be included as part of another report submitted to Congress by the Director, regarding the operation of the Do Not Pay Initiative, which shall—

[(A) include an evaluation of whether the Do Not Pay Initiative has reduced improper payments or improper awards; and

[(B) provide the frequency of corrections or identification of incorrect information.

[(c) DATABASE INTEGRATION PLAN.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act [Jan. 10, 2013], the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall provide to the Congress a plan for—

[(1) inclusion of other databases on the Do Not Pay Initiative;

[(2) to the extent permitted by law, agency access to the Do Not Pay Initiative; and

[(3) the data use agreements described under subsection (e)(2)(D).

[(d) INITIAL WORKING SYSTEM.—

[(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall establish a working system for prepayment and preaward review that includes the Do Not Pay Initiative as described under this section.

[(2) WORKING SYSTEM.—The working system established under paragraph (1)—

[(A) may be located within an appropriate agency;

[(B) shall include not less than 3 agencies as users of the system;

[(C) shall include investigation activities for fraud and systemic improper payments detection through analytic technologies and other techniques, which may include commercial database use or access; and

[(D) may include States and their quasi-government entities, and the judicial and legislative branches of the United States (as defined in paragraphs (2) and (3), respectively, of section 202(e) of title 18, United States Code) as users of the system in accordance with subsection (b)(3).

[(3) APPLICATION TO ALL AGENCIES.—Not later than June 1, 2013, each agency shall review all payments and awards for all programs of that agency through the system established under this subsection.

[(e) FACILITATING DATA ACCESS BY FEDERAL AGENCIES AND OFFICES OF INSPECTORS GENERAL FOR PURPOSES OF PROGRAM INTEGRITY.—

[(1) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term ‘Inspector General’ means any Inspector General described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (I) of section 11(b)(1) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) and any successor Inspector General.

[(2) COMPUTER MATCHING BY FEDERAL AGENCIES FOR PURPOSES OF INVESTIGATION AND PREVENTION OF IMPROPER PAYMENTS AND FRAUD.—

[(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in this paragraph, in accordance with section 552a of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the Privacy Act of 1974), each Inspector General and the head of each agency may enter into computer matching agreements with other inspectors general and agency heads that allow ongoing data matching (which shall include automated data matching) in order to assist in the detection and prevention of improper payments.

[(B) REVIEW.—Not later than 60 days after a proposal for an agreement under subparagraph (A) has been presented to a Data Integrity Board established under section 552a(u) of title 5, United States Code, for consideration, the Data Integrity Board shall respond to the proposal.

[(C) TERMINATION DATE.—An agreement under subparagraph (A)—

[(i) shall have a termination date of less than 3 years; and

[(i) during the 3-month period ending on the date on which the agreement is scheduled to terminate, may be renewed by the agencies entering the agreement for not more than 3 years.

[(D) MULTIPLE AGENCIES.—For purposes of this paragraph, section 552a(o)(1) of title 5, United States Code, shall be applied by substituting ‘between the source agency and the recipient agency or non-Federal agency or an agreement governing multiple agencies’ for ‘between the source agency and the recipient agency or non-Federal agency’ in the matter preceding subparagraph (A).

[(E) COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS.—A justification under section 552a(o)(1)(B) of title 5, United States Code, relating to an agreement under subparagraph (A) is not required to contain a specific estimate of any savings under the computer matching agreement.

[(3) GUIDANCE OF THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, and in consultation with the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Commissioner of Social Security, and the head of any other relevant agency, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall—

[(A) issue guidance for agencies regarding implementing this subsection, which shall include standards for—

[(i) reimbursement of costs, when necessary, between agencies;

[(ii) retention and timely destruction of records in accordance with section 552a(o)(1)(F) of title 5, United States Code; and

[(iii) prohibiting duplication and redisclosure of records in accordance with section 552a(o)(1)(H) of title 5, United States Code;

[(B) review the procedures of the Data Integrity Boards established under section 552a(u) of title 5, United States Code, and develop new guidance for the Data Integrity Boards to—

[(i) improve the effectiveness and responsiveness of the Data Integrity Boards;

[(ii) ensure privacy protections in accordance with section 552a of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the Privacy Act of 1974); and

[(iii) establish standard matching agreements for use when appropriate; and

[(C) establish and clarify rules regarding what constitutes making an agreement entered under paragraph (2)(A) available upon request to the public for purposes of section 552a(o)(2)(A)(ii) of title 5, United States Code, which shall include requiring publication of the agreement on a public website.

[(4) CORRECTIONS.—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall establish procedures providing for the correction of data in order to ensure—

[(A) compliance with section 552a(p) of title 5, United States Code; and

[(B) that corrections are made in any Do Not Pay Initiative database and in any relevant source databases designated by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget under subsection (b)(1).

[(5) COMPLIANCE.—The head of each agency, in consultation with the Inspector General of the agency, shall ensure that any information provided to an individual or entity under this subsection is provided in accordance with protocols established under this subsection.

[(6) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to affect the rights of an individual under section 552a(p) of title 5, United States Code.

[(f) DEVELOPMENT AND ACCESS TO A DATABASE OF INCARCERATED INDIVIDUALS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall submit to Congress recommendations for increasing the use of, access to, and the technical feasibility of using data on the Federal, State, and local conviction and incarceration status of individuals for purposes of identifying and preventing improper payments by Federal agencies and programs and fraud.

[(g) PLAN TO CURB FEDERAL IMPROPER PAYMENTS TO DECEASED INDIVIDUALS BY IMPROVING THE QUALITY AND USE BY FEDERAL AGENCIES OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION DEATH MASTER FILE.—

[(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—In conjunction with the Commissioner of Social Security and in consultation with relevant stakeholders that have an interest in or responsibility for providing the data, and the States, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall establish a plan for improving the quality, accuracy, and timeliness of death data maintained by the Social Security Administration, including death information reported to the Commissioner under section 205(r) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 405(r)).

[(2) ADDITIONAL ACTIONS UNDER PLAN.—The plan established under this subsection shall include recommended actions by agencies to—

[(A) increase the quality and frequency of access to the Death Master File and other death data;

[(B) achieve a goal of at least daily access as appropriate;

[(C) provide for all States and other data providers to use improved and electronic means for providing data;

[(D) identify improved methods by agencies for determining ineligible payments due to the death of a recipient through proactive verification means; and

[(E) address improper payments made by agencies to deceased individuals as part of Federal retirement programs.

[(3) REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit a report to Congress on the plan established under this subsection, including recommended legislation.

[(h) REPORT ON IMPROPER PAYMENTS DATA ANALYSIS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Federal Improper Payments Coordination Act of 2015 [Dec. 18, 2015], the Secretary

of the Treasury shall submit to Congress a report which shall include a description of—

[(1) data analytics performed as part of the Do Not Pay Business Center operated by the Department of the Treasury for the purpose of detecting, preventing, and recovering improper payments through preaward, postaward prepayment, and postpayment analysis, which shall include a description of any analysis or investigations incorporating—

[(A) review and data matching of payments and beneficiary enrollment lists of State programs carried out using Federal funds for the purposes of identifying eligibility duplication, residency ineligibility, duplicate payments, or other potential improper payment issues;

[(B) review of multiple Federal agencies and programs for which comparison of data could show payment duplication; and

[(C) review of other information the Secretary of the Treasury determines could prove effective for identifying, preventing, or recovering improper payments, which may include investigation or review of information from multiple Federal agencies or programs;

[(2) the metrics used in determining whether the analytic and investigatory efforts have reduced, or contributed to the reduction of, improper payments or improper awards; and

[(3) the target dates for implementing the data analytics operations performed as part of the Do Not Pay Business Center[.]

[SEC. 6. IMPROVING RECOVERY OF IMPROPER PAYMENTS.

[(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘recovery audit’ means a recovery audit described under section 2(h) of the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act of 2010 [Pub. L. 111–204] (31 U.S.C. 3301 note).

[(b) REVIEW.—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall determine—

[(1) current and historical rates and amounts of recovery of improper payments (or, in cases in which improper payments are identified solely on the basis of a sample, recovery rates and amounts estimated on the basis of the applicable sample), including a list of agency recovery audit contract programs and specific information of amounts and payments recovered by recovery audit contractors; and

[(2) targets for recovering improper payments, including specific information on amounts and payments recovered by recovery audit contractors.

[SEC. 7. IMPROVING THE USE OF DATA BY GOVERNMENT AGENCIES FOR CURBING IMPROPER PAYMENTS.

[(a) PROMPT REPORTING OF DEATH INFORMATION BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section [Dec. 18, 2015], the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense shall establish a procedure under which each Secretary shall, promptly and on a regular basis, submit information relating to the deaths of individuals to each agency for which the Director of the Office

of Management and Budget determines receiving and using such information would be relevant and necessary.

[(b) GUIDANCE TO AGENCIES REGARDING DATA ACCESS AND USE FOR IMPROPER PAYMENTS PURPOSES.—

[(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency, the heads of other relevant Federal, State, and local agencies, and Indian tribes and tribal organizations, as appropriate, shall issue guidance regarding implementation of the Do Not Pay Initiative under section 5 to—

[(A) the Department of the Treasury; and

[(B) each agency or component of an agency—

[(i) that operates or maintains a database of information described in section 5(a)(2); or

[(ii) for which the Director determines improved data matching would be relevant, necessary, or beneficial.

[(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The guidance issued under paragraph (1) shall—

[(A) address the implementation of subsection (a); and

[(B) include the establishment of deadlines for access to and use of the databases described in section 5(a)(2) under the Do Not Pay Initiative.]

* * * * *

[IMPROPER PAYMENTS

[SEC. 2. ESTIMATES OF IMPROPER PAYMENTS AND REPORTS ON ACTIONS TO REDUCE THEM.

[(a) IDENTIFICATION OF SUSCEPTIBLE PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES.—

[(1) IN GENERAL.—The head of each agency shall, in accordance with guidance prescribed by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, periodically review all programs and activities that the relevant agency head administers and identify all programs and activities that may be susceptible to significant improper payments.

[(2) FREQUENCY.—Reviews under paragraph (1) shall be performed for each program and activity that the relevant agency head administers during the year after which the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act of 2010 is enacted [July 22, 2010] and at least once every 3 fiscal years thereafter. For those agencies already performing a risk assessment every 3 years, agencies may apply to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget for a waiver from the requirement of the preceding sentence and continue their 3-year risk assessment cycle.

[(3) RISK ASSESSMENTS.—

[(A) DEFINITION.—In this subsection the term ‘significant’ means—

[(i) except as provided under clause (ii), that improper payments in the program or activity in the preceding fiscal year may have exceeded—

[(I) \$10,000,000 of all program or activity payments made during that fiscal year reported and 2.5 percent of program outlays; or

[(II) \$100,000,000; and

[(ii) with respect to fiscal year 2014 and each fiscal year thereafter, that improper payments in the program or activity in the preceding fiscal year may have exceeded—

[(I) \$10,000,000 of all program or activity payments made during that fiscal year reported and 1.5 percent of program outlays; or

[(II) \$100,000,000.

[(B) SCOPE.—In conducting the reviews under paragraph (1), the head of each agency shall take into account those risk factors that are likely to contribute to a susceptibility to significant improper payments, such as—

[(i) whether the program or activity reviewed is new to the agency;

[(ii) the complexity of the program or activity reviewed;

[(iii) the volume of payments made through the program or activity reviewed;

[(iv) whether payments or payment eligibility decisions are made outside of the agency, such as by a State or local government;

[(v) recent major changes in program funding, authorities, practices, or procedures;

[(vi) the level, experience, and quality of training for personnel responsible for making program eligibility determinations or certifying that payments are accurate; and

[(vii) significant deficiencies in the audit report of the agency or other relevant management findings that might hinder accurate payment certification.

[(b) ESTIMATION OF IMPROPER PAYMENTS.—With respect to each program and activity identified under subsection (a), the head of the relevant agency shall—

[(1) produce a statistically valid estimate, or an estimate that is otherwise appropriate using a methodology approved by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, of the improper payments made by each program and activity; and

[(2) include those estimates in the accompanying materials to the annual financial statement of the agency required under section 3515 of title 31, United States Code, or similar provision of law and applicable guidance of the Office of Management and Budget.

[(c) REPORTS ON ACTIONS TO REDUCE IMPROPER PAYMENTS.—With respect to any program or activity of an agency with estimated improper payments under subsection (c), the head of the agency shall provide with the estimate under subsection (c) a report on what actions the agency is taking to reduce improper payments, including—

[(1) a description of the causes of the improper payments, actions planned or taken to correct those causes, and the

planned or actual completion date of the actions taken to address those causes;

[(2) in order to reduce improper payments to a level below which further expenditures to reduce improper payments would cost more than the amount such expenditures would save in prevented or recovered improper payments, a statement of whether the agency has what is needed with respect to—

[(A) internal controls;

[(B) human capital; and

[(C) information systems and other infrastructure;

[(3) if the agency does not have sufficient resources to establish and maintain effective internal controls under paragraph (2)(A), a description of the resources the agency has requested in its budget submission to establish and maintain such internal controls;

[(4) program-specific and activity-specific improper payments reduction targets that have been approved by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget; and

[(5) a description of the steps the agency has taken to ensure that agency managers, programs, and, where appropriate, States and localities are held accountable through annual performance appraisal criteria for—

[(A) meeting applicable improper payments reduction targets; and

[(B) establishing and maintaining sufficient internal controls, including an appropriate control environment, that effectively—

[(i) prevent improper payments from being made; and

[(ii) promptly detect and recover improper payments that are made.

[(d) REPORTS ON ACTIONS TO RECOVER IMPROPER PAYMENTS.—With respect to any improper payments identified in recovery audits conducted under section 2(h) of the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act of 2010 [Pub. L. 111–204] (31 U.S.C. 3321 note), the head of the agency shall provide with the estimate under subsection (c) a report on all actions the agency is taking to recover improper payments, including—

[(1) a discussion of the methods used by the agency to recover overpayments;

[(2) the amounts recovered, outstanding, and determined to not be collectable, including the percent such amounts represent of the total overpayments of the agency;

[(3) if a determination has been made that certain overpayments are not collectable, a Justification of that determination;

[(4) an aging schedule of the amounts outstanding;

[(5) a summary of how recovered amounts have been disposed of;

[(6) a discussion of any conditions giving rise to improper payments and how those conditions are being resolved; and

[(7) if the agency has determined under section 2(h) of the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act of 2010 (31 U.S.C. 3321 note) that performing recovery audits for any ap-

plicable program or activity is not cost-effective, a justification for that determination.

[(e) GOVERNMENT-WIDE REPORTING OF IMPROPER PAYMENTS AND ACTIONS TO RECOVER IMPROPER PAYMENTS.—

[(1) REPORT.—Each fiscal year the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit a report with respect to the preceding fiscal year on actions agencies have taken to report information regarding improper payments and actions to recover improper overpayments to—

[(A) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

[(B) the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives.

[(2) CONTENTS.—Each report under this subsection shall include—

[(A) a summary of the reports of each agency on improper payments and recovery actions submitted under this section;

[(B) an identification of the compliance status of each agency to which this Act applies;

[(C) government-wide improper payment reduction targets; and

[(D) a discussion of progress made towards meeting government-wide improper payment reduction targets.

[(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

[(1) AGENCY.—The term ‘agency’ means an executive agency, as that term is defined in section 102 of title 31, United States Code.

[(2) IMPROPER PAYMENT.—The term ‘improper payment’—

[(A) means any payment that should not have been made or that was made in an incorrect amount (including overpayments and underpayments) under statutory, contractual, administrative, or other legally applicable requirements; and

[(B) includes any payment to an ineligible recipient, any payment for an ineligible good or service, any duplicate payment, any payment for a good or service not received (except for such payments where authorized by law), and any payment that does not account for credit for applicable discounts.

[(3) PAYMENT.—The term ‘payment’ means any transfer or commitment for future transfer of Federal funds such as cash, securities, loans, loan guarantees, and insurance subsidies to any non-Federal person or entity or a Federal employee, that is made by a Federal agency, a Federal contractor, a Federal grantee, or a governmental or other organization administering a Federal program or activity.

[(4) PAYMENT FOR AN INELIGIBLE GOOD OR SERVICE.—The term ‘payment for an ineligible good or service’ shall include a payment for any good or service that is rejected under any provision of any contract, grant, lease, cooperative agreement, or any other funding mechanism.

[(g) GUIDANCE BY THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET.—

[(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of the Improper Payments Elimination and Recov-

ery Act of 2010 [July 22, 2010], the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall prescribe guidance for agencies to implement the requirements of this section. The guidance shall not include any exemptions to such requirements not specifically authorized by this section.

[(2) CONTENTS.—The guidance under paragraph (1) shall prescribe—

[(A) the form of the reports on actions to reduce improper payments, recovery actions, and government-wide reporting; and

[(B) strategies for addressing risks and establishing appropriate prepayment and post-payment internal controls.”]

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Subchapter IV—Improper Payments

3351. *Definitions.*

3352. *Estimates of improper payments and reports on actions to reduce improper payments.*

3353. *Compliance.*

3354. *Do Not Pay Initiative.*

3355. *Improving recovery of improper payments.*

3356. *Improving the use of data by executive agencies for curbing improper payments.*

3357. *Financial and administrative controls relating to fraud and improper payments.*

3358. *Interagency working group for Governmentwide payment integrity improvement.*

SEC. 3351. DEFINITIONS.

In this subchapter:

(1) **ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT.**—*The term ‘annual financial statement’ means the annual financial statement required under section 3515 of this title or similar provision of law.*

(2) **COMPLIANCE.**—*The term ‘compliance’ means that an executive agency—*

(A) has—

(i) published improper payments information with the annual financial statement of the executive agency for the most recent fiscal year; and

(ii) posted on the website of the executive agency that statement and any accompanying materials required under guidance of the Office of Management and Budget;

(B) if required, has conducted a program specific risk assessment for each program or activity that conforms with the requirements under section 3352(a);

(C) if required, publishes improper payments estimates for all programs and activities identified under section 3352(a) in the accompanying materials to the annual financial statement;

(D) publishes programmatic corrective action plans prepared under section 3352(d) that the executive agency may have in the accompanying materials to the annual financial statement;

(E) publishes improper payments reduction targets established under section 3352(d) that the executive agency may

have in the accompanying materials to the annual financial statement for each program or activity assessed to be at risk, and has demonstrated improvements and developed a plan to meet the reduction targets, and

(F) has reported an improper payment rate of less than 10 percent for each program and activity for which an estimate was published under section 3352(c).

(3) **DO NOT PAY INITIATIVE.**—The term ‘Do Not Pay Initiative’ means the initiative described in section 3354(b).

(4) **IMPROPER PAYMENT.**—The term ‘improper payment’—

(A) means any payment that should not have been made or that was made in an incorrect amount, including an overpayment or underpayment, under a statutory, contractual, administrative, or other legally applicable requirement; and

(B) includes—

(i) any payment to an ineligible recipient;

(ii) any payment for an ineligible good or service;

(iii) any duplicative payment;

(iv) any payment for a good or service not received, except for those payments where authorized by law; and

(v) any payment that does not account for credit for applicable discounts.

(5) **PAYMENT.**—The term ‘payment’ means any transfer or commitment for future transfer of Federal funds such as cash, securities, loans, loan guarantees, and insurance subsidies to any non-Federal person or entity or a Federal contractor, a Federal grantee, or a governmental or other organization administering a Federal program or activity.

(6) **PAYMENT FOR AN INELIGIBLE GOOD OR SERVICE.**—The term ‘payment for an ineligible good or service’ includes a payment for any good or service that is rejected under any provision of any contract, grant, lease, cooperative agreement, or other funding mechanism.

(7) **RECOVERY AUDIT.**—The term ‘recovery audit’ means a recovery audit described in section 3352(i).

(8) **STATE.**—The term ‘State’ means each State of the United States, the District of Columbia, each territory or possession of the United States, and each Federally recognized Indian tribe.

SEC. 3352. ESTIMATES OF IMPROPER PAYMENTS AND REPORTS ON ACTIONS TO REDUCE IMPROPER PAYMENTS.

(a) **IDENTIFICATION OF SUSCEPTIBLE PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The head of each executive agency shall, in accordance with guidance prescribed by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget—

(A) periodically review all programs and activities that the head of the executive agency administers; and

(B) identify all programs and activities with outlays exceeding the statutory threshold dollar amount described in paragraph (3)(A)(i) that may be susceptible to significant improper payments.

(2) **FREQUENCY.**—A review under paragraph (1) shall be performed for each program and activity that the head of an execu-

tive agency administers not less frequently than once every 3 fiscal years.

(3) RISK ASSESSMENTS.—

(A) DEFINITION OF SIGNIFICANT.—In this paragraph, the term ‘significant’ means that, in the preceding fiscal year, the sum of a program or activity’s improper payments and payments whose propriety cannot be determined by the executive agency due to lacking or insufficient documentation may have exceeded—

- (i) \$10,000,000 of all reported program or activity payments of the executive agency made during that fiscal year and 1.5 percent of program outlays; or
- (ii) \$100,000,000.

(B) SCOPE.—In conducting a review under paragraph (1), the head of each executive agency shall take into account those risk factors that are likely to contribute to a susceptibility to significant improper payments, such as—

- (i) whether the program or activity reviewed is new to the executive agency;
- (ii) the complexity of the program or activity reviewed;
- (iii) the volume of payments made through the program or activity reviewed;
- (iv) whether payments or payment eligibility decisions are made outside of the executive agency, such as by a State or local government;
- (v) recent major changes in program funding, authorities, practices, or procedures;
- (vi) the level, experience, and quality of training for personnel responsible for making program eligibility determinations or certifying that payments are accurate;
- (vii) significant deficiencies in the audit report of the executive agency or other relevant management findings that might hinder accurate payment certification;
- (viii) similarities to other programs or activities that have reported improper payment estimates or been deemed susceptible to significant improper payments;
- (ix) the accuracy and reliability of improper payment estimates previously reported for the program or activity, or other indicator of potential susceptibility to improper payments identified by the Inspector General of the executive agency, the Government Accountability Office, other audits performed by or on behalf of the Federal, State, or local government, disclosures by the executive agency, or any other means;
- (x) whether the program or activity lacks information or data systems to confirm eligibility or provide for other payment integrity needs; and
- (xi) the risk of fraud as assessed by the executive agency under the Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government published by the Government Accountability Office (commonly known as the ‘Green Book’).

(C) *ANNUAL REPORT.*—Each executive agency shall publish an annual report that includes—

(i) a listing of each program or activity identified under paragraph (1), including the date on which the program or activity was most recently assessed for risk under paragraph (1); and

(ii) a listing of any program or activity for which the executive agency makes any substantial changes to the methodologies of the reviews conducted under paragraph (1).

(b) *IMPROVING THE DETERMINATION OF IMPROPER PAYMENTS.*—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall on an annual basis—

(A) identify a list of high-priority Federal programs for greater levels of oversight and review—

(i) in which the highest dollar value or highest rate of improper payments occur; or

(ii) for which there is a higher risk of improper payments; and

(B) in coordination with the executive agency responsible for administering a high priority program identified under subparagraph (A), establish annual targets and semi-annual or quarterly actions for reducing improper payments associated with the high-priority program.

(2) *REPORT ON HIGH-PRIORITY IMPROPER PAYMENTS.*—

(A) *IN GENERAL.*—Subject to Federal privacy policies and to the extent permitted by law, each executive agency with a program identified under paragraph (1)(A) shall on an annual basis submit to the Inspector General of the executive agency and the Office of Management and Budget, and make available to the public, including through a website, a report on that program.

(B) *CONTENTS.*—Each report submitted under subparagraph (A)—

(i) shall describe any action the executive agency—

(I) has taken or plans to take to recover improper payments, and

(II) intends to take to prevent future improper payments; and

(ii) shall not include—

(I) any referrals the executive agency made or anticipates making to the Department of Justice; or

(II) any information provided in connection with a referral described in subclause (I).

(C) *PUBLIC AVAILABILITY ON CENTRAL WEBSITE.*—The Office of Management and Budget shall make each report submitted under subparagraph (A) available on a central website.

(D) *AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION TO INSPECTOR GENERAL.*—Subparagraph (B)(ii) shall not prohibit any referral or information being made available to an Inspector General as otherwise provided by law.

(E) *ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION.*—The Inspector General of each executive agency that submits a report

under subparagraph (A) shall, for each program of the executive agency, that is identified under paragraph (1)(A)—

(i) review—

(I) the assessment of the level of risk associated with the program and the quality of the improper payment estimates and methodology of the executive agency relating to the program; and

(II) the oversight or financial controls to identify and prevent improper payments under the program; and

(ii) submit to the appropriate authorizing and appropriations committees of Congress recommendations, which may be included in another report submitted by the Inspector General to Congress, for modifying any plans of the executive agency relating to the program, including improvements for improper payments determination and estimation methodology.

(F) ANNUAL MEETING.—Not less frequently than once every year, the head of each executive agency with a program identified under paragraph (1)(A), or a designee of the head of the executive agency, shall meet with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, or a designee of the Director, to report on actions taken during the preceding year and planned actions to prevent improper payments.

(c) ESTIMATION OF IMPROPER PAYMENTS.—

(1) ESTIMATION.—With respect to each program and activity identified under subsection (a)(1), the head of the relevant executive agency shall—

(A) produce a statistically valid estimate, or an estimate that is otherwise appropriate using a methodology approved by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, of the improper payments made by the program or activity; and

(B) include the estimates described in subparagraph (A) in the accompanying materials to the annual financial statement of the executive agency and as required in applicable guidance of the Office of Management and Budget.

(2) LACKING OR INSUFFICIENT DOCUMENTATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of producing an estimate under paragraph (1), when the executive agency cannot determine, due to lacking or insufficient documentation, whether a payment is proper or not, the payment shall be treated as an improper payment.

(B) SEPARATE REPORT.—The head of an executive agency may report separately on what portion of the improper payments estimate for a program or activity of the executive agency under paragraph (1) is attributable to lacking or insufficient documentation.

(d) REPORTS ON ACTIONS TO REDUCE IMPROPER PAYMENTS.—With respect to any program or activity of an executive agency with estimated improper payments under subsection (c) a report on what actions the executive agency is taking to reduce improper payments, including—

(1) a description of the causes of the improper payments, actions planned or taken to correct those causes, and the planned or actual completion date of the actions taken to address those causes;

(2) in order to reduce improper payments to a level below which further expenditures to reduce improper payments would cost more than the amount those expenditures would save in prevented or recovered improper payments, a statement of whether the executive agency has what is needed with respect to—

(A) internal controls;

(B) human capital;

(C) information systems and other infrastructure;

(3) if the executive agency does not have sufficient resources to establish and maintain effective internal controls as described in paragraph (2)(A), a description of the resources the executive agency has requested in the budget submission of the executive agency to establish and maintain those internal controls;

(4) program-specific and activity-specific improper payments reduction targets that have been approved by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget;

(5) a description of the steps the executive agency has taken to ensure that executive agency managers, programs, and, where appropriate, States and local governments are held accountable through annual performance appraisal criteria for—

(A) meeting applicable improper payment reduction targets; and

(B) establishing and maintaining sufficient internal controls, including an appropriate control environment, that effectively—

(i) prevent improper payments from being made; and

(ii) promptly detect and recover improper payments that are made; and

(6) a description of how the level of planned or completed actions by the executive agency to address the causes of the improper payments matches the level of improper payments, including a breakdown by category of improper payments and specific timelines for completion of those actions.

(e) **REPORTS ON ACTIONS TO RECOVER IMPROPER PAYMENTS.**— With respect to improper payments identified in a recovery audit, the head of the executive agency shall provide with the estimate required under subsection (c) a report on all actions the executive agency is taking to recover the improper payments, including—

(1) a discussion of the methods used by the executive agency to recover improper payments;

(2) the amounts recovered, outstanding, and determined to not be collectable, including the percent those amounts represent of the total improper payments of the executive agency;

(3) if a determination has been made that certain improper payments are not collectable, a justification of that determination;

(4) an aging schedule of the amounts outstanding;

(5) a summary of how recovered amounts have been disposed of;

(6) a discussion of any conditions giving rise to improper payments and how those conditions are being resolved; and

(7) if the executive agency has determined under subsection (i) that performing recovery audits for any applicable program or activity is not cost-effective, a justification for that determination.

(f) **GOVERNMENTWIDE REPORTING OF IMPROPER PAYMENTS AND ACTIONS TO RECOVER IMPROPER PAYMENTS.**—

(1) **REPORT.**—Each fiscal year, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit a report with respect to the preceding fiscal year on actions that executive agencies have taken to report information regarding improper payments and actions to recover overpayments to—

(A) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives; and

(C) the Comptroller General of the United States.

(2) **CONTENTS.**—Each report required under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) a summary of the reports of each executive agency on improper payments and recovery actions submitted under this section;

(B) an identification of the compliance status of each executive agency, as determined by the Inspector General of the executive agency under section 3353, to which this section applies;

(C) Governmentwide improper payment reduction targets;

(D) a Governmentwide estimate of improper payments; and

(E) a discussion of progress made towards meeting Government-wide improper payment reduction targets.

(g) **GUIDANCE BY THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall prescribe guidance for executive agencies to implement the requirements of this section, which shall not include any exemptions to those requirements that are not specifically authorized by this section.

(2) **CONTENTS.**—The guidance under paragraph (1) shall prescribe—

(A) the form of the reports on actions to reduce improper payments, recovery actions, and Government wide reporting; and

(B) strategies for addressing risks and establishing appropriate prepayment and post payment internal controls.

(h) **DETERMINATIONS OF AGENCY READINESS FOR OPINION ON INTERNAL CONTROL.**—The criteria required to be developed under section 2(g) of the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act of 2010, as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this section—

(1) shall continue to be in effect on and after the date of enactment of this section; and

(2) may be modified as determined appropriate by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(i) *RECOVERY AUDITS.*—(1) *IN GENERAL.*—

(A) *CONDUCT OF AUDITS.*—*Except as provided under paragraph (3) and if not prohibited under any other provision of law, the head of each executive agency shall conduct recovery audits with respect to each program and activity of the executive agency that expends \$1,000,000 or more annually if conducting the audits would be cost effective.*

(B) *PROCEDURES.*—*In conducting a recovery audit under this subsection, the head of an executive agency—*

(i) shall give priority to the most recent payments and to payments made in any program identified as susceptible to significant improper payments under subsection (a);

(ii) shall implement this subsection in a manner designed to ensure the greatest financial benefit to the Federal Government; and

(iii) may conduct the recovery audit directly, by using other departments and agencies of the United States, or by producing performance of recovery audits by private sector sources by contract, subject to the availability of appropriations, or by any combination thereof.

(C) *RECOVERY AUDIT CONTRACTS.*—*With respect to a recovery audit procured by an executive agency by contract—*

(i) subject to subparagraph (B)(iii), and except to the extent such actions are outside the authority of the executive agency under section 7103 of title 41, the head of the executive agency may authorize the contractor to—

(I) notify entities, including individuals, of potential overpayments made to those entities;

(II) respond to questions concerning potential overpayments; and

(III) take other administrative actions with respect to an overpayment claim made or to be made by the executive agency; and

(ii) the contractor shall not have the authority to make a final determination relating to whether any overpayment occurred or whether to compromise, settle, or terminate an overpayment claim.

(D) *CONTRACT TERMS AND CONDITIONS.*—

(i) IN GENERAL.—*The executive agency shall include in each contract for procurement of performance of a recovery audit a requirement that the contractor shall—*

(I) provide to the executive agency periodic reports on conditions giving rise to overpayments identified by the contractor and any recommendations on how to mitigate those conditions;

(II) notify the executive agency of any overpayments identified by the contractor pertaining to the executive agency or to any other executive agency that are beyond the scope of the contract; and

(III) report to the executive agency credible evidence of fraud or vulnerabilities to fraud and conduct appropriate training of personnel of the contractor on identification of fraud.

(ii) **REPORTS ON ACTION TAKEN.**—Each executive agency shall, on an annual basis, include in an annual financial statement of the executive agency a report on actions taken by the executive agency during the preceding fiscal year to address the recommendations described in clause (i)(I).

(E) **AGENCY ACTION FOLLOWING NOTIFICATION.**—Each executive agency shall—

(i) take prompt and appropriate action in response to a report or notification by a contractor under subclause (I) or (II) of subparagraph (D)(i) to collect an overpayment; and

(ii) forward to other executive agencies any information that applies to that executive agency.

(2) **DISPOSITION OF AMOUNTS RECOVERED.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Amounts collected by executive agencies each fiscal year through recovery audits shall be treated in accordance with this paragraph.

(B) **DISTRIBUTION.**—The head of an executive agency shall determine the distribution of collected amounts described in subparagraph (A), less amounts needed to fulfill the purposes of section 3562(a) of this title, in accordance with subparagraphs (C), (D), and (E).

(C) **USE FOR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.**—Not more than 25 percent of the amounts collected by an executive agency through recovery audits—

(i) shall be available to the head of the executive agency to carry out the financial management improvement program of the executive agency under paragraph (3);

(ii) may be credited, if applicable, for the purpose described in clause (i) by the head of an executive agency to any executive agency appropriations and funds that are available for obligation at the time of collection; and

(iii) shall be used to supplement and not supplant any other amounts available for the purpose described in clause (i) and shall remain available until expended.

(D) **USE FOR ORIGINAL PURPOSE.**—Not more than 25 percent of the amounts collected by an executive agency through recovery audits—

(i) shall be credited to the appropriation or fund, if any, available for obligation at the time of collection for the same general purposes as the appropriation or fund from which the overpayment was made;

(ii) shall remain available for the same period and purposes as the appropriation or fund to which credited; and

(iii) if the appropriation from which an overpayment was made has expired—

(I) in the case of recoveries of overpayments that are made from a trust or special fund account, shall revert to that account; and

(II) in the case of other recoveries of overpayments—

(aa) for amounts that are recovered more than 5 fiscal years from the last fiscal year in which the funds were available for obligation, shall be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts; and

(bb) for other amounts, shall be newly available for the same time period as the funds were originally available for obligation.

(E) *USE FOR INSPECTOR GENERAL ACTIVITIES.*—Not more than 5 percent of the amounts collected by an executive agency through recovery audits—

(i) shall be available to the Inspector General of that executive agency for—

(I) the Inspector General to carry out this Act; or

(II) any other activities of the Inspector General relating to investigating improper payments or auditing internal controls associated with payments; and

(ii) shall remain available for the same period and purposes as the appropriation or fund to which credited.

(F) *REMAINDER.*—Amounts collected that are not applied in accordance with subparagraph (B), (C), (D), or (E) shall be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, except that in the case of recoveries of overpayments that are made from trust or special fund accounts, those amounts shall revert to those accounts.

(G) *DISCRETIONARY AMOUNTS.*—This paragraph shall apply only to recoveries of overpayments that are made from discretionary appropriations, as defined in section 250(c)(7) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 900(c)(7)), and shall not apply to recoveries of overpayments that are made from discretionary amounts that were appropriated before the date of enactment of the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act of 2010, as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this section.

(H) *APPLICATION.*—This paragraph shall not apply to the recovery of an overpayment if the appropriation from which the overpayment was made has not expired.

(3) *FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.*—

(A) *REQUIREMENT.*—The head of each executive agency shall conduct a financial management improvement program consistent with rules prescribed by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(B) *PROGRAM FEATURES.*—In conducting a program described in subparagraph (A), the head of an executive agency—

(i) shall, as the first priority of the program, address problems that contribute directly to executive agency improper payments; and

(ii) may seek to reduce errors and waste in other executive agency programs and operations.

(4) **PRIVACY PROTECTION.**—Any nongovernmental entity that, in the course of recovery auditing or recovery activity under this subsection, obtains information that identifies an individual or with respect to which there is a reasonable basis to believe that the information can be used to identify an individual, may not disclose the information for any purpose other than the recovery auditing or recovery activity and governmental oversight of the activity, unless disclosure for that other purpose is authorized by the individual to the executive agency that contracted for the performance of the recovery auditing or recovery activity.

(5) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Except as provided under paragraph (4), nothing in this subsection shall be construed as terminating or in any way limiting authorities that are otherwise available to executive agencies under existing provisions of law to recover improper payments and use recovered amounts.

SEC. 3353. COMPLIANCE.

(a) **ANNUAL COMPLIANCE REPORT BY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF EXECUTIVE AGENCIES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Each fiscal year, the Inspector General of each executive agency shall—

(A) determine whether the executive agency is in compliance; and

(B) submit a report on the determination made under subparagraph (A) to—

(i) the head of the executive agency;

(ii) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(iii) the Committee on Oversight and Governmental Reform of the House of Representatives; and

(iv) the Comptroller General of the United States.

(2) **DEVELOPMENT OR USE OF A CENTRAL WEBSITE.**—The Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (in this subsection referred to as the ‘Council’) shall develop a public central website, or make use of a public central website in existence on the date of enactment of this section, to contain individual compliance determination reports issued by Inspectors General under paragraph (1)(B) and such additional information as determined by the Council.

(3) **OMB GUIDANCE.**—No later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the Council and with consideration given to the available resources and independence of individual Offices of Inspectors General, shall develop and promulgate guidance for the compliance determination reports issued by the Inspectors General under paragraph (1)(B), which shall require that—

(A) the reporting format used by the Inspectors General is consistent;

(B) Inspectors General evaluate and take into account the adequacy of executive agency risk assessments, improper

payment estimates methodology, and executive agency action plans to address the causes of improper payments;

(C) Inspectors General take into account whether the executive agency has correctly identified the causes of improper payments and whether the actions of the executive agency to address those causes are adequate and effective;

(D) Inspectors General evaluate the adequacy of executive agency action plans on how the executive agency addresses the causes of improper payments; and

(E) as part of the report, Inspectors General include an evaluation of executive agency efforts to prevent and reduce improper payments and any recommendations for actions to further improve that prevention and reduction.

(4) **CIGIE GUIDANCE.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Council shall, with consideration given to the available resources and independence of individual Offices of Inspectors General, develop and promulgate guidance that specifies procedures for compliance determinations made by the Inspectors General under paragraph (1)(A), which shall describe procedures for Inspectors General—

(A) to make the determinations consistent regarding compliance; and

(B) to evaluate—

(i) for compliance with the requirement described in section 3351(2)(B), the risk assessment methodology of the executive agency, including whether the audits, examinations, and legal actions of the Inspector General indicate a higher risk of improper payments or actual improper payments that were not included in the risk assessments of the executive agency conducted under section 3352(a);

(ii) for compliance with the requirement described in section 3351(2)(C), the accuracy of the rate estimates and whether the sampling and estimation plan used is appropriate given program characteristics;

(iii) for compliance with the requirement described in section 3351(2)(D), the corrective action plans and whether the plans are adequate and focused on the true causes of improper payments, including whether the corrective action plans are—

(I) reducing improper payments;

(II) effectively implemented; and

(III) prioritized within the executive agency;

(iv) the adequacy of executive agency action plans to address the causes of improper payments;

(v) executive agency efforts to prevent and reduce improper payments, and any recommendations for actions to further improve; and

(vi) whether an executive agency has published an annual financial statement in accordance with the requirement described in section 3351(2)(A).

(b) **REMEDATION.**—

(1) **NONCOMPLIANCE.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—If an executive agency is determined by the Inspector General of that executive agency not to be in

compliance under subsection (a) in a fiscal year with respect to a program or activity, the head of the executive agency shall submit to the appropriate authorizing and appropriations committees of Congress a plan describing the actions that the executive agency will take to come into compliance.

(B) *PLAN.*—The plan described in subparagraph (A) shall include—

(i) measurable milestones to be accomplished in order to achieve compliance for each program or activity;

(ii) the designation of a senior executive agency official who shall be accountable for the progress of the executive agency in coming into compliance for each program or activity; and

(iii) the establishment of an accountability mechanism, such as a performance agreement, with appropriate incentives and consequences tied to the success of the official designated under clause (ii) in leading the efforts of the executive agency to come into compliance for each program or activity.

(2) *NONCOMPLIANCE FOR 2 FISCAL YEARS.*—

(A) *IN GENERAL.*—If an executive agency is determined by the Inspector General of that executive agency not to be in compliance under subsection (a) for 2 consecutive fiscal years for the same program or activity, the executive agency shall propose to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget additional program integrity proposals that would help the executive agency come into compliance.

(B) *ADDITIONAL FUNDING.*—

(i) *IN GENERAL.*—If the Director of the Office of Management and Budget determines that additional funding would help the executive agency come into compliance, the head of the executive agency shall obligate additional funding, in an amount determined by the Director, to intensified compliance efforts.

(ii) *REPROGRAMMING OR TRANSFER AUTHORITY.*—In providing additional funding under clause (i)—

(I) the head of an executive agency shall use any reprogramming or transfer authority available to the executive agency; and

(II) if after exercising the reprogramming or transfer authority described in subclause (I), additional funding is necessary to obligate the full level of funding determined by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget under clause (i), the executive agency shall submit a request to Congress for additional reprogramming or transfer authority.

(3) *REAUTHORIZATION AND STATUTORY PROPOSALS.*—If an executive agency is determined by the Inspector General of that executive agency not to be in compliance under subsection (a) for 3 consecutive fiscal years for the same program or activity, the head of the executive agency shall, not later than 30 days after the date of that determination, submit to the appropriate

authorizing and appropriations committees of Congress and the Comptroller General of the United States—

(A)(i) reauthorization proposals for each program or activity that has not been in compliance for 3 or more consecutive fiscal years; and

(ii) proposed statutory changes necessary to bring the program or activity into compliance; or

(B) if the head of the executive agency determines that clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (A) will not bring the program or activity into compliance, a description of the actions that the executive agency is undertaking to bring the program or activity into compliance and a timeline of when the compliance will be achieved.

(4) *PLAN AND TIMELINE FOR COMPLIANCE.*—If an executive agency is determined by the Inspector General of that executive agency not to be in compliance under subsection (a) for 4 or more consecutive fiscal years for the same program or activity, the head of the executive agency shall, not later than 30 days after such determination, submit to the appropriate authorizing and appropriations committees of Congress a report that includes—

(A) the activities taken to comply with the requirements for 1, 2, 3, 4, or more years of noncompliance;

(B) a description of any requirements that were fulfilled for 1, 2, or 3 consecutive years of noncompliance that are still relevant and being pursued as a means to bring the program or activity into compliance and prevent and reduce improper payments;

(C) a description of any new corrective actions; and

(D) a timeline for when the program or activity will achieve compliance based on the actions described within the report.

(5) *ANNUAL REPORT.*—Each executive agency shall submit to the appropriate authorizing and appropriations committees of Congress and the Comptroller General of the United States—

(A) a list of each program or activity that was determined to not be in compliance under paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (4); and

(B) actions that are planned to bring the program or activity into compliance.

(c) *COMPLIANCE ENFORCEMENT PILOT PROGRAMS.*—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget may establish 1 or more pilot programs that shall test potential accountability mechanisms with appropriate incentives and consequences tied to success in ensuring compliance with this section and eliminating improper payments.

(d) *IMPROVED ESTIMATES GUIDANCE.*—The guidance required to be provided under section 3(b) of the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Improvement Act of 2012, as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this section—

(1) shall continue to be in effect on and after the date of enactment of this section; and

(2) may be modified as determined appropriate by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

SEC. 3354. DO NOT PAY INITIATIVE.**(a) PREPAYMENT AND PREAWARD PROCEDURES.—**

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—Each executive agency shall review prepayment and preaward procedures and ensure that a thorough review of available databases with relevant information on eligibility occurs to determine program or award eligibility and prevent improper payments before the release of any Federal funds.

(2) *DATABASES.*—At a minimum and before issuing any payment and award, each executive agency shall review as appropriate the following databases to verify eligibility of the payment and award:

(A) *The death records maintained by the Commissioner of Social Security.*

(B) *The System for Award Management Exclusion Records, formerly known as the Excluded Parties List System, of the General Services Administration.*

(C) *The Debt Check Database of the Department of the Treasury.*

(D) *The Credit Alert System or Credit Alert Interactive Voice Response System of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.*

(E) *The List of Excluded Individuals/Entities of the Office of Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Services.*

(F) *Information regarding incarcerated individuals maintained by the Commissioner of Social Security under sections 202(x) and 1611(e) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 402(x), 1382(e)).*

(b) DO NOT PAY INITIATIVE.—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—There is the Do Not Pay Initiative, which shall include—

(A) *use of the databases described in subsection (a)(2); and*

(B) *use of other databases designated by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, or the designee of the Director, in consultation with executive agencies and in accordance with paragraph (2).*

(2) *OTHER DATABASES.*—In making designations of other databases under paragraph (1)(B), the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, or the head of any executive agency designated by the Director, shall—

(A) *consider any database that substantially assists in preventing improper payments; and*

(B) *provide public notice and an opportunity for comment before designating a database under paragraph (1)(B).*

(3) ACCESS AND REVIEW.—

(A) *IN GENERAL.*—For purposes of identifying and preventing improper payments, each executive agency shall have access to, and use of, the Do Not Pay Initiative to verify payment or award eligibility in accordance with subsection (a).

(B) MATCHING PROGRAMS.—

(i) *IN GENERAL.*—The head of the agency operating the Working System may, in consultation with the Office of Management and Budget, waive the require-

ments of section 552a(o) of title 5 in any case or class of cases for computer matching activities conducted under this section.

(ii) *GUIDANCE.*—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget may issue guidance that establishes requirements governing waivers under clause (i).

(C) *OTHER ENTITIES.*—Each State and any contractor, subcontractor, or agent of a State, including a State auditor or State program responsible for reducing improper payments of a federally funded State-administered program, and the judicial and legislative branches of the United States, as defined in paragraphs (2) and (3), respectively, of section 202(e) of title 18, shall have access to, and use of, the Do Not Pay Initiative for the purpose of verifying payment or award eligibility for payments.

(D) *CONSISTENCY WITH PRIVACY ACT OF 1974.*—To ensure consistency with the principles of section 552a of title 5 (commonly known as the ‘Privacy Act of 1974’), the Director of the Office of Management and Budget may issue guidance that establishes privacy and other requirements that shall be incorporated into Do Not Pay Initiative access agreements with States, including any contractor, subcontractor, or agent of a State, and the judicial and legislative branches of the United States, as defined in paragraphs (2) and (3), respectively, of section 202(e) of title 18.

(4) *PAYMENT OTHERWISE REQUIRED.*—When using the Do Not Pay Initiative, an executive agency shall recognize that there may be circumstances under which the law requires a payment or award to be made to a recipient, regardless of whether that recipient is identified as potentially ineligible under the Do Not Pay Initiative.

(5) *ANNUAL REPORT.*—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit to Congress an annual report, which may be included as part of another report submitted to Congress by the Director, regarding the operation of the Do Not Pay Initiative, which shall—

(A) include an evaluation of whether the Do Not Pay Initiative has reduced improper payments or improper awards; and

(B) provide the frequency of corrections or identification of incorrect information.

(c) *INITIAL WORKING SYSTEM.*—The working system required to be established under section 5(d) of the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Improvement Act of 2012, as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this section—

(1) shall continue to be in effect on and after the date of enactment of this section; and

(2) shall require each executive agency to review all payments and awards for all programs and activities of that executive agency through the working system.

(d) *FACILITATING DATA ACCESS BY FEDERAL AGENCIES AND OFFICES OF INSPECTORS GENERAL FOR PURPOSES OF PROGRAM INTEGRITY.*—

(1) *COMPUTER MATCHING BY EXECUTIVE AGENCIES FOR PURPOSES OF INVESTIGATION AND PREVENTION OF IMPROPER PAYMENTS AND FRAUD.*—

(A) *IN GENERAL.*—Except as provided in this paragraph, in accordance with section 552a of title 5 (commonly known as the ‘Privacy Act of 1974’), the head of each executive agency may enter into computer matching agreements with other heads of executive agencies that allow ongoing data matching, which shall include automated data matching, in order to assist in the detection and prevention of improper payments.

(B) *REVIEW.*—Not later than 60 days after the date on which a proposal for an agreement under subparagraph (A) has been presented to a Data Integrity Board established under section 552a(u) of title 5 for consideration, the Data Integrity Board shall respond to the proposal.

(C) *TERMINATION DATE.*—An agreement described in subparagraph (A)—

(i) shall have a termination date of less than 3 years; and

(ii) during the 3-month period ending on the date on which the agreement is scheduled to terminate, may be renewed by the executive agencies entering the agreement for not more than 3 years.

(D) *MULTIPLE AGENCIES.*—For purposes of this paragraph, section 552a(o)(1) of title 5 shall be applied by substituting ‘between the source agency and the recipient agency or non-Federal agency or an agreement governing multiple agencies’ for ‘between the source agency and the recipient agency or non-Federal agency’ in the matter preceding subparagraph (A).

(E) *COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS.*—A justification under section 552a(o)(1)(B) of title 5 relating to an agreement under subparagraph (A) is not required to contain a specific estimate of any savings under the computer matching agreement.

(2) *GUIDANCE AND PROCEDURES BY THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET.*—The guidance, rules, and procedures required to be issued, clarified, and established under paragraphs (3) and (4) of section 5(e) of the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Improvement Act of 2012, as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this section—

(A) shall continue to be in effect on and after the date of enactment of this section; and

(B) may be modified as determined appropriate by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(3) *COMPLIANCE.*—The head of each executive agency, in consultation with the Inspector General of the executive agency, shall ensure that any information provided to an individual or entity under this subsection is provided in accordance with protocols established under this subsection.

(4) *RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.*—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed—

(A) to affect the rights of an individual under section 552a(p) of title 5; or

(B) to impede the exercise of an exemption provided to Inspectors General or by an executive agency in coordination with an Inspector General under section 6(j) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).

(e) **PLAN TO CURB FEDERAL IMPROPER PAYMENTS TO DECEASED INDIVIDUALS BY IMPROVING THE QUALITY AND USE BY FEDERAL AGENCIES OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION DEATH MASTER FILE AND OTHER DEATH DATA.**—

(1) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—*In conjunction with the Commissioner of Social Security and in consultation with relevant stakeholders that have an interest in or responsibility for providing the data, and each State, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall conduct a study and update the plan required to be established under section 5(g) of the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Improvement Act of 2012, as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this section, for improving the quality, accuracy, and timeliness of death data maintained by the Social Security Administration, including death information reported to the Commissioner under section 205(r) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 405(r)).*

(2) **ADDITIONAL ACTIONS UNDER PLAN.**—*The plan described in this subsection shall include recommended actions by executive agencies to—*

(A) *increase the quality and frequency of access to the Death Master File and other death data;*

(B) *achieve a goal of at least daily access as appropriate;*

(C) *provide for all States and other data providers to use improved and electronic means for providing data;*

(D) *identify improved methods by executive agencies for determining ineligible payments due to the death of a recipient through proactive verification means; and*

(E) *address improper payments made by executive agencies to deceased individuals as part of Federal retirement programs.*

(3) **REPORT.**—*Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit a report to Congress on the plan described in this subsection, including recommended legislation.*

SEC. 3355. IMPROVING RECOVERY OF IMPROPER PAYMENTS.

The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall determine—

(1) *current and historical rates and amounts of recovery of improper payments, or, in cases in which improper payments are identified solely on the basis of a sample, recovery rates and amounts estimated on the basis of the applicable sample, including a list of executive agency recovery audit contract programs and specific information of amounts and payments recovered by recovery audit contractors; and*

(2) *targets for recovering improper payments, including specific information on amounts and payments recovered by recovery audit contractors.*

SEC. 3356. IMPROVING THE USE OF DATA BY EXECUTIVE AGENCIES FOR CURBING IMPROPER PAYMENTS.

(a) **PROMPT REPORTING OF DEATH INFORMATION BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.**—The procedure required to be established under section 7(a) of the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Improvement Act of 2012, as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this section—

(1) shall continue to be in effect on and after the date of enactment of this section; and

(2) may be modified as determined appropriate by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(b) **PROMPT REPORTING OF DEATH INFORMATION BY THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND THE OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall establish a procedure under which the Secretary and the Director—

(1) shall promptly and on a regular basis submit information relating to the deaths of individuals, including stopped payments data as applicable, to each executive agency for which the Director of the Office of Management and Budget determines receiving and using such information would be relevant and necessary; and

(2) to facilitate the centralized access of death data for the use of reducing improper payments, may identify additional Federal sources of death data and direct the data owner to provide that data to 1 or more executive agencies for that purpose.

(c) **GUIDANCE TO EXECUTIVE AGENCIES REGARDING DATA ACCESS AND USE FOR IMPROPER PAYMENTS PURPOSES.**—The guidance required to be issued under section 7(b) of the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Improvement Act of 2012, as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this section—

(1) shall continue to be in effect on and after the date of enactment of this section; and

(2) may be modified as determined appropriate by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

SEC. 3357. FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS RELATING TO FRAUD AND IMPROPER PAYMENTS.

(a) **DEFINITION.**—In this section, the term ‘agency’ has the meaning given the term in section 551 of title 5.

(b) **GUIDELINES.**—The guidelines required to be established under section 3(a) of the Fraud Reduction and Data Analytics Act of 2015, as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this section—

(1) shall continue to be in effect on and after the date of enactment of this section; and

(2) may be periodically modified by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the Comptroller General of the United States, as the Director and Comptroller General may determine necessary.

(c) **REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTROLS.**—The guidelines described in subsection (b) shall include—

(1) conducting an evaluation of fraud risks and using a risk-based approach to design and implement financial and administrative control activities to mitigate identified fraud risks;

(2) collecting and analyzing data from reporting mechanisms on detected fraud to monitor fraud trends and using that data and information to continuously improve fraud prevention controls; and

(3) using the results of monitoring, evaluation, audits, and investigations to improve fraud prevention, detection, and response.

(d) *REPORT.*—For each of fiscal years 2018 and 2019, each agency shall submit to Congress, as part of the annual financial report of the agency, a report of the agency on—

(1) implementing—

(A) the financial and administrative controls described in subsection (b);

(B) the fraud risk principle in the *Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government* published by the Government Accountability Office (commonly known as the ‘Green Book’); and

(C) Office of Management and Budget Circular A–123, or any successor thereto, with respect to the leading practices for managing fraud risk;

(2) identifying risks and vulnerabilities to fraud, including with respect to payroll, beneficiary payments, grants, large contracts, and purchase and travel cards; and

(3) establishing strategies, procedures, and other steps to curb fraud.

SEC. 3358. INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP FOR GOVERNMENTWIDE PAYMENT INTEGRITY IMPROVEMENT.

(a) *WORKING GROUP.*—

(1) *ESTABLISHMENT.*—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this section, there is established an interagency working group on payment integrity—

(A) to improve—

(i) State-administered Federal programs to determine eligibility processes and data sharing practices;

(ii) the guidelines described in section 3357(b) and other best practices and techniques for detecting, preventing, and responding to improper payments, including improper payments that are the result of fraud; and

(iii) the sharing and development of data analytics techniques to help prevent and identify potential improper payments, including those that are the result of fraud; and

(B) to identify any additional activities that will improve payment integrity of Federal programs.

(2) *COMPOSITION.*—The interagency working group established under paragraph (1) shall be composed of—

(A) the Director of the Office of Management and Budget;

(B) 1 representative from each of the agencies described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 901(b) of this title; and

(C) any other representatives of other executive agencies determined appropriate by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, which may include the Chief Information Officer, the Chief Procurement Officer, the Chief

Risk Officer, or the Chief Operating Officer of an executive agency.

(b) *CONSULTATION.—The working group established under subsection (a)(1) may consult with Offices of Inspectors General and Federal and non-Federal experts on fraud risk assessments, administrative controls over payment integrity, financial controls, and other relevant matters.*

(c) *MEETINGS.—The working group established under subsection (a)(1) shall hold not fewer than 4 meetings per year.*

(d) *REPORT.—Not later than 240 days after the date of enactment of this section, the working group established under subsection (a)(1) shall submit to Congress a report that includes—*

(1) a plan containing tangible solutions to prevent and reduce improper payments; and

(2) a plan for State agencies to work with Federal agencies to regularly review lists of beneficiaries of State-managed Federal programs for duplicate enrollment between States, including how the Do Not Pay Business Center and the data analytics initiative of the Department of the Treasury could aid in the detection of duplicate enrollment.

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CHAPTER 35—ACCOUNTING AND COLLECTION

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Subchapter VI—Recovery Audits

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SEC. 3562. DISPOSITION OF RECOVERED FUNDS.

(a) **AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR RECOVERY AUDITS AND ACTIVITIES PROGRAM.**—Funds collected under a program carried out by an executive agency under [section 3561] *section 3352(i)* of this title shall be available to the executive [agency for the following purposes:

[(1) To reimburse] *agency to reimburse* the actual expenses incurred by the executive agency in the administration of the program.

(2) To pay contractors for services under the program in accordance with the guidance issued under section 3561(c)(5) of this title.

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TITLE 42—THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

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CHAPTER 7—SOCIAL SECURITY

* * * * *

Subchapter XX—State Children’s Health Insurance Program

SEC. 1397ee. PAYMENTS TO STATES.

(a) * * *

(b) * * *

(c) * * *

(1) * * *

(2) * * *

(A) * * *

(B) * * *

(C) * * *

(i) * * *

* * * * *

(iv) PAYMENT ERROR RATE MEASUREMENT (PERM) EXPENDITURES.—Expenditures related to the administration of the payment error rate measurement (PERM) requirements applicable to the State child health plan in accordance with [the Improper Payments Information Act of 2002] *subchapter IV of chapter 33 of title 31, United States Code* and parts 431 and 457 of title 42, Code of Federal Regulations (or any related or successor guidance or regulations).

* * * * *

(11) ENHANCED PAYMENTS.—Notwithstanding subsection (b), the enhanced FMAP with respect to payments under subsection (a) for expenditures related to the administration of the payment error rate measurement (PERM) requirements applicable to the State child health plan in accordance with the [Improper Payments Information Act of 2002] *subchapter IV of chapter 33 of title 31, United States Code* and parts 431 and 457 of title 42, Code of Federal Regulations (or any related or successor guidance or regulations) shall in no event be less than 90 percent.

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